

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. B. FULTON, Editor.—A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance, \$2.50
Daily, 60 cents.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with the sum of \$12.50, will receive

one copy gratis for one month.

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Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL,
C. H. KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Sat., 24th, 1.61.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DRAILER IN GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon, and other Country Produce.
Post, 27th, 1.49.

17—

WALKER MEADES,

BUGGIST AND APOTHECAIRE,
DRUGGIST AND MERCHANT STRAYER.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1860.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Thermometer, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market Sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand WHIMSY,

5.

JOSEPH L. LEGEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Paper, Brick, Lime, &c.

No. 10, To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up at the shortest notice.

May 20—37-ly.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

REBELLION. Intelligence under oath of G. W. Ap-
peal, that this day watched the undersigned
and the 1st Lt. Dr. D. A. McRae, pro-
perty of G. W. Ap-
peal, in Sampson County, N. C., in
various bush runaway, and lie hid and lurking in
swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing de-
predations on the peaceful inhabitant of the State. These

are in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

These rebels forthwith surrendered themselves to the
Court, or the lawman's authority, and we do hereby ordain

his proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said

lawyer that he do his duty to the State, and to the

people to answer them by giving them or otherwise, with

the accusation of impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of

January, 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]

E. B. OWEN, J. P., [SEAL.]

January 30th, 1862.

23-II.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, S. S. and Ned, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the State that I can get them again. Said negroes are about 50 lbs. each, 5 feet 6 inches high, black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about

17 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, weighs about 16 lbs., quick speech, blackskin, and is a carpenter by trade.

G. W. AUTUMN.

23-II.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PAINT WHITE LEAD:

1 lb. White Glass Zinc:

1 lb. Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole

and retail, W. H. LIPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Feb. 1st.

Wanted.

CAPTS. UNLAW, III, ARTILLERY.

Twenty-Eight CAPTAINS ARE WANTED for this

Company, which has re-enlisted for two years or the

war. A full battery of four pieces is now being

recruited. This is an excellent opportunity for those who

want to serve in the service.

Apply to J. D. GUNNING,

Captain First Light Artillery Fort Fisher.

March 1, 1862—164—3—31.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of

young negro boys, and girls, for which he will

pay the market rates.

Persons having such property to dispose of had better

give him a call.

W. H. FRIGGISTER,

Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 16, 1862. 24-3m.

Wanted.

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of May next,

at the Court House, in the town of Jacksonville,

Craven County, the following named real estate and per-

sonal property of DENNIS AMAN, deceased: one thousand

acres of land; one-half of this land is good farming land,

and the other half is piney lands, wet timbered; and ad-

joining hill land, now in cultivation, and good for

running the water power is very good. Also, one negro

man. This property is located on the South West of New

River, on the higher road, and eight miles from Jackson

River. The dwelling and outbuildings are new.

Conditions of sale will be made out to suit purchasers.

GARDNER STEPHAILD Adm'r.

March 12, 1862.

VALUABLE GOLDEN OILS—The subscriber desires to move to his late residence, as

the State of Carolina, offers for sale, his Plantation on Topsail

Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hun-

dred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half

of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small

plantation of piney lands, in trees, mostly dead, and

now in cultivation, now in full operation, and in good fix

for running the water power is very good. Also, one nego-

man. This property is located on the South West of New

River, on the higher road, and eight miles from Jackson

River. The dwelling and outbuildings are new.

Conditions of sale will be made out to suit purchasers.

W. F. NIXON.

Dec. 19, 1861.

17-1f.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the March Term,

1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for

the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of the late

Rev. H. H. Price, hereby notifies all persons indebted to me to come forward and pay all amounts due and owing.

Those who have not done so are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

March 10th, 1862.

W. R. HENRY, Esq.

April 2, 1862.

32-3w.

Latter from Nashville.

The Memphis Appeal of the 3d last, says:

We learn from parties who left Nashville as late as Saturday, that the gunboats and transports at that place had found it necessary to leave on account of the low stage of the water.

The army at Columbia had crossed Duck river, and had

reached Mount Pleasant on Monday, on the road leading to

the State, where they would probably have to give up to

to-morrow. McCook and Nelson were coming up the

advance. Gen. Buell was bringing up the rear, and had

arrived at Columbia.

Henry T. Clark.

32-3w.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Crumley.

DEATH OF A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

Mr. WIXON of Texas, offered the following joint resolutions:

Mr. Perkins objected, but allowed them to be read for information:

Resolved. That this Congress have learned with feelings of deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of Nations of the recent victory to our arms in Tennessee.

Resolved. That the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of our forces, while leading his army to battle, cannot but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness that we have lost so noble, successful and gallant an officer.

Resolved. That in respect to the memory of General Johnston, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Foote—I hope there will be no objection to the resolutions being considered at once.

Mr. Perkins—I do not oppose the resolutions, but I think we can pay respect as well by the diligent discharge of our duties. I do not think that we do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead by adjourning.—I think we cannot do more respect than by taking up and passing our military bills.

Mr. Foote—I hope the resolutions will be fully considered, and to the officers and soldiers who must have perished on this field of battle, that we should add our voices.

Mr. Perkins—I hope the resolutions will be fully considered, and to the officers and soldiers who must have perished on this field of battle, that we should add our voices.

Mr. Foote—I hope the resolutions will be fully considered, and to the officers and soldiers who must have perished on this field of battle, that we should add our voices.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

State Matters — The Governorship.

There are two things evident in connection with State matters during the present year. Either the people of North Carolina are to choose a Governor for themselves or they are to have one put over them by Abraham Lincoln. Few, would that we could say none, but few certainly desire to see such a degradation, such a ruinous consummation as the very possibility of the latter occurrence presents to the view of every honorable and true man in the State.

If such a catastrophe is to be averted, does it not appear evident to even the meanest comprehension, that the people of the State, equally with the people of the whole Confederacy should be a unit, and that all causes of division, or risk of division, of the drawing of party lines, or the stirring up of local or sectional jealousies, or the revival of old animosities, should be removed, or at least avoided?

If this be so, and we think it will hardly be disputed, it would seem that the stamping of the State, the canvass by rival aspirants, the bitterness of politicians, ought of all things to be avoided, and if there be individuals who will not avoid it, then the remedy remains with the people. Let them say they do not want it, and will not have it, and will not vote for any man who will insist upon it, and the thing is at an end. Let it be understood that the man who is first in pushing for a canvass, will be last when the votes are counted out, and there will be less desire to rally parties for self-elevation.

Possibly we may not quite understand the position of what seem to be parties in this State. We had thought, for the present at least, and for the purposes of achieving independence, there was but one party; we think so still. If there are any number of persons who desire to organize or keep alive party feeling for other objects, no matter how disguised, we can hardly accord to them the name of parties, for no matter how numerous they may be, their aims are certainly factions, and cannot be patriotic.

With others, we thought, after the formation of the Southern Confederacy, that the place of North Carolina was beside her Southern sisters, and not with the Northern States, that had chosen Lincoln on a basis of avowed anti-Southern sectionalism. At any rate, it appeared to us that whatever our private opinions might be, the logic of events would work out that conclusion, *as it did*. Others again did not agree with us in regarding the issue as inevitable, and at the election held in the spring of last year, the question of calling a convention was decided in the negative, and, although on this account, the members chosen did not meet, we think it more than probable that had they met, there would have been a majority against any action at that time. To this decision, adverse to our views, we submitted like good citizens. The "we" in this case is not used in the editorial sense, but indicates those with whom we coincided in opinion.

Events, however, progressed rapidly. Every hope of compromise or reconciliation passed away. The so-called "I care Congress" could effect nothing, because the Northern delegates would yield nothing. All the efforts of John J. Crittenden and other compromisers failed. The hearts of the Northern Pharaohs were hardened. The people of the border, or semi-border States, who had sent delegates to the peace Congress, or who had made other efforts at compromise, saw themselves pressed to the wall. They saw that if they remained, they would be wholly powerless for their own protection in the Union, deprived, as they would be, of the co-operation of the seven States already seceded, and thus powerless, they would be not only weak, but contemptible. Of the results of this attempt at compromise, carried to a criminal extent, we may point to prostrate Maryland, betrayed by her false-hearted Governor, and bound hand and foot to be crushed and trampled beneath the iron heel of a contemptible despotism; to Missouri, with her best and bravest tracked by foreign mercenaries; to Kentucky, divided against herself.

If we would realize what our position might have been had we remained united with the Lincoln government, it is only necessary for us to point to the humiliations to which old Mr. Crittenden and others representing or assuming to represent slave States at Washington, are subjected; we need only turn to the debates in the Lincoln Congress, to the abolition measures passed in contempt of their begging appeals. Let us listen to the bullying speeches of such men as Hickman, Lovejoy and others. Surely there is enough in the extracts from the debate in the Federal House of Representatives, given in to-day's paper, to prove that a seat in that body could be no place for a representative from North Carolina.

As the Northern programme more fully revealed itself, we felt that we were indeed drifting rapidly towards the rocks upon which we would split, and in this critical emergency it was not the time for any one to cry "Watch and Wait." It was the time to arouse the people to a sense of the impending danger. Acting upon this belief, a meeting of citizens representing a number of counties was held at Goldsboro, on the 22d and 23d days of March, 1861, which passed the following preamble and resolutions, and adjourned to meet again in Charlotte on the 20th of May, following:

WHEREAS, the general Assembly of the State of North Carolina recently, and, passed by the Constitutional majority, acting according to the power given to it by its discretion, to call a Convention for the consideration of the relations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different states composing the Union or Confederacy known as the United States, and whereas the Northern States of America, ardently attached as they have been, and still are to the institutions under which they have been raised, and while we have transmuted them from their revolutionary antecedents, have been slow to perceive and to recognize the fact that these institutions, and the principles upon which they were founded have been totally subverted, or if such act as we have done have still hoped that some plan of compromise or reconstruction might be agreed upon, we were, however, even then, and still are, most conclusively shown that so far as all efforts to obtain any proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the threatened rights of the Southern States, (and North Carolina, in the strict sense of the word a border State,) have failed, and we believe will fail, if ever there be.

Resolved, That the interest as well as the honor of North Carolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political leaders, hereafter, shall be chosen by the people of the South, and not within the State of the North, opposed to her, as they are, in their social institutions and in pecuniary interests, and enemies, as they have shown themselves to be, in both relations.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the formation of an organization, to be known as the Southern Rights party of North Carolina, whose object it shall be to disseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon the subject to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, before which, with the exception of the 23d day of March, 1861, are fully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will reconsider their action and demand from their servants, the members of the General Assembly, an opportunity to express their wishes.

Resolved, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deducible therefrom, we suggest, 1st, that the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of two from each Congressional district, whose duty it will be to adopt a plan and proper means for carrying out the objects and defending the principles of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens of each county in the State, to form at the earliest practicable time, county organizations whose proper executive officers shall be in correspondence with the General Executive Committee.

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Resolved, That the members of the General Executive Committee, on the soil of North Carolina, were intended to defend and protect, and not to menace or subjugate her citizens, and that any additional force placed at such forts, not simply with the intent to repel aggression, but also regarded as a menace and as a preliminary step to subjugation, which North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but in the last resort, resist at all hazards.

The holding of this meeting at Goldsboro, elicited an amount of scurrilous and abuse to which we recollect

no parallel in this State, and we question if even the archives of Yankee journalism could produce any abuses of the "rebels" at all comparable to it in rancor. Of the most awful things were said in advance, yet when its proceedings came out they rather surprised the swift witnesses, who were willing to predicate all evil of them, and that continually. We pass these things now as we passed them then, because of the fact that their coarse and undisguised malignity deprived them of all possible influence, or claim to notice. We have quoted the resolutions of the meeting simply that they may give their positive contradiction to the following from a recent issue of the Raleigh Standard:

"In March, 1861, a convention or meeting of original secessionists, composed of old Whigs and old Democrats, was held in Goldsboro. A new party was formed, as the proceedings show, of the rightists, who, it is asserted, at that meeting that the State should be taken out of the Union by a revolutionary movement, to be consummated at Charlotte on the 20th of May. But South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter in April, and Mr. Lincoln then drew the sword on the cotton States."

There is no warrant for the assertion that the Goldsboro' meeting did any such thing as is asserted by the Standard. It passed no such resolution. It contemplated nothing but what was done even sooner than had been anticipated. By the time that the Charlotte meeting could have organized to take measures for the promotion of any end the State Convention, of which the Editor of the Standard was a member, had actually accomplished that end. The Charlotte Convention was not held, but the State Convention was held at Raleigh, and if the Goldsboro' meeting is to be denounced on suspicion of revolutionary aims, what shall be said of the State Convention, which did all that the Goldsboro' or Charlotte meetings could have aimed at? But now, forsooth, because Mr. Johnston of Charlotte voted for Mr. Edwards of Warren to be President of the State Convention, Mr. Johnston is therefore to be proscribed and declared unworthy of support. Mr. Edwards, of Warren, took part in the meeting at Goldsboro'; that was the extent of his offending, but so heinous indeed does it still seem in the eyes of the Raleigh Standard, that it not only attacks the brand of ineligibility to Mr. Edwards himself, but communicates it to all who venture to exercise their own judgment, and, by voting for Mr. Edwards set the dictum of the Standard at defiance. And this from a paper that assumes to speak against what unforseen action may be called for.

The State Convention will reassemble on Monday next, the 21st, and even in that body, although authoritative, and although its members are paid for their attendance, it is much to be doubted whether the Eastern portion of the State will be fully represented.

How much less the chance of any adequate representation being present at a mere voluntary Convention, without power, without party stimulus, and generally without personal motive. If party stimulus is expected to give rise to such a meeting as is asserted by the Standard, it is to be denounced on suspicion of revolutionary aims, what shall be said of the State Convention, which did all that the Goldsboro' or Charlotte meetings could have aimed at? But now, forsooth, because Mr. Johnston of Charlotte voted for Mr. Edwards of Warren to be President of the State Convention, Mr. Johnston is therefore to be proscribed and declared unworthy of support. Mr. Edwards, of Warren, took part in the meeting at Goldsboro'; that was the extent of his offending, but so heinous indeed does it still seem in the eyes of the Raleigh Standard, that it not only attacks the brand of ineligibility to Mr. Edwards himself, but communicates it to all who venture to exercise their own judgment, and, by voting for Mr. Edwards set the dictum of the Standard at defiance. And this from a paper that assumes to speak against what unforseen action may be called for.

We allude to these matters as essential to the truth of history, not as wishing to revive any disputes connected with the past. The revival is not ours. It has been brought up within a week by the Raleigh Standard. For our own part we have felt that we could afford to indulge in no such disputes and have ignored them, although we are free to say that while willing to do so, we were certainly unwilling to submit to the dictation of those who had so unqualifiedly abused all those whose fault it was that they saw sooner than some others what was coming. We supported for the Senatorship Mr. Davis who was not an original secessionist; we co-operated in the Goldsboro' meeting with gentlemen from this town who had been strong Bell men in the election of 1860, and who were warm union men even after, and a good while after Mr. Lincoln's election; we have never taken any ground of opposition to any man merely because his judgment did not arrive at the same conclusion as ours at the same time that ours did, for all that did eventually, we must take for granted, unless we call in question the sincerity of the members of the State Convention who, *without exception*, signed the ordinance of secession. But on the other hand, while acknowledging the right, the propriety, the duty, the policy, the necessity of burying all past animosities, ignoring all past differences so far as all others are concerned, it surely cannot be expected that we should consent that these animosities and differences should remain in full force and effect against ourselves and those with whom we acted. That indeed would be reciprocity with a vengeance. And yet the opposition to Mr. Johnston assumes to be based in part, not that he himself took part in the Goldsboro' meeting but that he did not go to the extent of proscribing those who did!

We have perhaps devoted too much time and space to this matter, but as we seldom offend in that way, and may not do so again for a good while, we trust to be forgiven. That we have displayed no mere partisan spirit, we think we may appeal to our past course to prove—that we intend to pursue none our future course will. We proscribe none—we never were what were called secessionists *per se*. We trust that the only difference between ourselves and others of our fellow citizens, was that we arrived sooner than they at the conclusion of the existence of a necessity to which all eventually came. It was a difference in our relative apprehension of the state of facts, no radical divergence of opinion, as was shown by the unanimity exhibited in the different sections which they may have already acquired, and of enabling them to agree upon an intelligent and harmonious course of action. If they can agree upon supporting one man, so much the better. If they can not, they can at least agree not to engage in discriminatory or revictimative discussions themselves, nor allow their colums to be used for this purpose by others, nor sanction merely personal aspirations or demagogic appeals or stump orations.

We have assumed that the State Convention will remain in session for at least a month. Judging from the past history of this body, we may fairly assume that it will remain much longer. There are several things that it seems that it ought to, and indeed ought to have done since. There are other things that it seems it had better let alone, but which it will be certain to take up. A consideration of these matters is not necessary to the subject we have been discussing, and will come more appropriately in a different connection.

May we not ask of our State contemporaries to consider our suggestion and make some response. We speak in all sincerity, and not without reflection.

This telegraph address, we suppose, something, whether it be good or bad, reliable or unreliable, our readers must decide for themselves. It appears to be certain that the enemy is about to make his greatest effort on the Southern Peninsula of Virginia. His forces are gathering around Hampton Roads in immense numbers, and his fleet threatens Norfolk and Yorktown, while the peninsula itself, nowhere over fifteen miles wide in its lower part, is at one point only seven miles wide. Washed on one side by the James River, and on another by the York, and bounded off at its lower extremity by Fortress Monroe, which looks into Hampton Roads on the South and West, the Peninsula offers to the invaders an opportunity to avail themselves of all their resources and advantages. Their forces no longer swarm on the Potomac, and the Confederates have approached Alexandria without even seeing a foe. When the battle does come off, it will be a fearful one, for the stake is enormous, being nothing less than the fate of Virginia. Having taken months to prepare, having assembled such a force as the world has not seen since Napoleon advanced into Russia, McClellan feels that if his defeat should be ruin, while the Confederate soldiers and leaders feel that not only their fate, but the fate of their country, is staked upon the issue, and they cannot afford to be defeated. The contest cannot long be deferred. The news of a terrible battle may startle us at any moment. We trust that our people are prepared, not only to call upon God to defend the right, but, under God, to defend it themselves, with brave hearts, strong arms, and sufficient numbers.

Ware, Richmon! all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!

For not only the fate of the temporary seat of government, but of Eastern Virginia, and even more than that, trembles in the balance. We presume that President Davis himself will be on the field as he has initiated. He will share the fate of his soldiers in life or in death, in victory or defeat. The New York Herald thinks that the drama is soon to close with a bloody tragedy of surpassing grandeur, when McClellan is to be rewarded by the capture of the Confederate Cabinet and Congress. The boastful confidence of the Northern press and authorities is something that affords a very strange contrast to the dismal universal howl that arose after the battle of Manassas last July, and the impartial observer may well be puzzled to decide on which of the two phases of character is entitled to the largest measure of contempt.

It will be seen that the Federal papers claim a great victory at Pittsburg, as they call the battle-field of the sixth and seventh instant. They admit a loss of twenty thousand, and assert the Confederate loss at thirty-five to forty thousand. That they admit their own loss to be larger than it is, we cannot suppose, indeed their claiming a victory, shows that they will lie to make a good showing. Of our own loss, we have no official report, but it is not over one sixth of the amount stated by them. They will be certain to pour down all their hosts to endeavour to change their defeat into final victory. Reinforcements are pressed forward and General Halleck, their commander-in-chief west of the mountains, has gone to the scene of action. Buell's fall appears to be confirmed, as also the defeat in a portion of the Lincoln army at Nashville. Thank God, Beauregard is not dead!

Reorganized for the War.

We learn that on the 12th instant, the 28th Regiment, N. C. T., now stationed at Kinston, re-organized for the war by re-electing Col. Lane and Lieutenant Col. Lowe, and electing Captain S. D. Lowe Major.

The larger portion of our twelve months regiments, or at least the Companies composing them, have re-enlisted for the war, but we think the 28th is the first to be re-organized for the war, and we think it is the first to re-organize its re-organization as a regiment. It will soon have many companies.

Caught.

A private dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., dated April 14th, states that the train recently stolen on the Atlanta and Western Railroad had been caught within eight miles of Chattanooga.

The Federals at Stevenson, Alabama, had come within five miles of Bridgeport, burned one bridge and re-turned.

VIRGINIA SMALL NOTES.—Small notes, commonly called "shinplasters," are frequently sent by mail for subscriptions to the "Journal." The local value of these notes we do not know, but their value is local, or at least they will not pass here, and therefore cannot serve our purposes; so that of course we cannot receive them as payment. In fact, all notes under the denomination of five dollars, except those of the States of North and South Carolina, may be said to be uncurrent here. We beg subscribers to bear this in mind in sending for papers.

We have confused rumors of a recent collision between a portion of Spruill's and a force of the enemy, but all the accounts are so vague that we find it wholly impossible to bring any order out of them. The most current version, for which we do not vouch, is that a portion of this regiment, under Lt. Col. Robinson, had attacked a portion of the enemy, killing some and capturing others; that subsequently, an overwhelming force came up on the other side, and succeeded not only in re-taking our prisoners, but also in capturing a number of our men. Ramor also has it that Col. Robinson was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, neither of which, we trust, is so.

The only thing that seems to be nearly certain is, that some collision has taken place between some of our Cavalry and some of the enemy's, but how large the force on either side was, where the affair took place, under what circumstances, or with what result we cannot say. Of course it was in some of the counties adjacent to Newbern. The accounts that reach us of the doings of the Lincoln soldiers in that section are only little more outrageous than the conduct of domestic traitors who venture outside the limits of the town.

Our guerrilla parties occupy nearly every hammock and cross-road in the East, and have already struck terror to the enemy by their bold attacks upon their pickets. Florida, I think, will be able to take care of herself.

The Gunboat Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of a check for Fifty Dollars from James Dawson, Esq., for the Gunboat Fund, and also of Twenty Dollars for the same Fund from Sergeant Thomas E. Lawrence of Howard's Cavalry, which will be turned over to the proper Committee.

We would remark that Wm. A. Wright, Esq., is Chairman and acting Treasurer of the Gun Boat Committee.

In this connection, we would state that we received yesterday the following letter. As it expresses its object plainly we can most satisfactorily comply with its request by copying it in full:

LUMBERTON, N. C., April 14th, 1861.
MESSRS. BENTON & CO.: Please announce in your paper that Daniel French and Mrs. Capt. Godwin have opened subscriptions in Lumberton, Robeson County, to aid in the purchase of a gunboat for the State of North Carolina, and that will gladly receive any contributions, no matter how small. No doubt there are many who will say I would gladly contribute, but have no money. To remedy this excuse, please tell them that they will gladly receive property, which can be left either in trust or in the hands of Capt. Godwin, or in the hands of Capt. D. French or J. C. McQueen's store, which will be sold for the gunboat.

Very respectfully,

F. GODWIN.

—The capture of Island Number Ten is asserted

by a special telegraphic correspondent from Memphis, to the Atlanta *Confederacy*. The dispatch is dated at Memphis on the 9th. It may be so, but we think it more doubtful. The telegraph will soon put the matter to rest one way or the other.

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Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Rifle Guards, held in the Camp of the 15th Regiment, a general resolution was passed to the effect that J. M. Williams, Capt. D. Williams, called to the office of the Adj't. H. Holliday requested to act as Secretary. Privates D. S. Lettia, J. M. Lilly and G. F. Newton, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy caused by the loss of the deceased.

The following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of His Providence, to remove from our midst E. J. Matthijs, our esteemed Captain, who, passing through the scenes of action which disgraced the Monitor, and the Virginia, who marks the patriot, that kindness and gentleness of disposition which marks a friend, willingly resigned the comforts and amenities of home and friends to battle for his native South, and to offer his broad arm as a protection to his countrymen. By him the world was possessed of the battle field, amid carnage and desolation, fighting against heartless foes, but the lingering touch of death wasted away his frame, and thus his spirit went out to join the mighty caravan of Death, in its march for the unknown land.

Resolved, That we do mourn with those who are called upon to mourn his sad and early death, and that we do hope the balm of consolation will be poured upon and still the troubled waters or grieve the breast of those who are now left by his side.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and a copy also forwarded to the Wilmington Journal with the polite request that they be published therein.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Pipe Guards, (Co. I, 1st Regt., V. T.) April 11th, a resolution was passed expressing their sympathies in regard to the death of Owen Page, Captain B. W. Williams was called to the Chair, and Henry E. Backus requested to act as Secretary. Jno. D. Barry, J. P. Bridgeman, D. J. Wells were appointed to draft resolutions. The following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, A communication has been received notifying us of the death of Owen Page. It becomes our most painful duty to chronicle the fact, and to pay a tribute to the memory of one so dear to us all.

Death, with all its attendant scenes of woe, has been a source of heartbreak to our ranks the many

years of our comrade after comrade, causing voids in the hearts of kindred and friends which nothing earthly can fill.

Now, when we had found hope that we could still find the strength to continue our heroic struggle, we are met with the loss of another brother in arms, we are made

unusually aware that the scythe of Death is ever busy in cutting down the faithful and the beautiful—manhood and innocence old and young, and that which we hold dear.

The fleet returned about 6 o'clock and came an anchor

in the river between Craney Island and the city, and the prisoners taken off by the steamer Raleigh and brought up to the Navy Yard about 2 o'clock, and placed

in safe keeping.

The prisoners numbered thirteen in all—eleven white

men and two negroes. The latter, as also three of the white men, hail from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

The fleet returned about 6 o'clock and came an anchor

in the river between Craney Island and the city, and the

prisoners taken off by the steamer Raleigh and brought up to the Navy Yard about 2 o'clock, and placed

in safe keeping.

The Virginian, after backing and filling in Hampton

Roads all day, endeavoring to coax the Monitor out, and

finding her efforts unavailing, finally concluded she

would not leave the field without firing a shot or two.

At four o'clock, precisely, she opened on the ironclad

boat and a small tug with a large gun on her, both of

which kept lurking around the shore, close in.

Hampshire Creek, in the immediate vicinity of the Chesapeake Female Seminary; at these the fired shots, which were promptly responded to by each of them.

The first shot the Virginian fired, seemed to us a splendid ricochet shot, as it appeared, from the position the writer occupied, to hit the water and passed right over the tug-boat, going over on the land.

The gun on board the small tug boat seemed to have a much longer range than that on board her larger consort, the shot from

which fell short each time as far as the little tug's gun

overshot the mark.

This battle was carried on at long range, it is remembered, as these vessels kept their position in shallow water, where they knew it was impossible for the Virginians to get at them.

Several of the shot from the little tug passed away from the ironclad, a little so full of useless, and a death

of such conscious composure, that it was evident our admiring

one who so recently stood among us in the full

strength and vigor of life, had given up the ghost.

Resolved, That we do hope the family of the deceased may receive a decent and suitable interment which can be administered only by their Father whose good pleasure it was to inflict the stroke.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy also forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Capt. Comdg.

H. E. BACKUS, Sec'y.

Tribute of respect.

At a called meeting of the Washington Light Artillery, held at Camp Home, April 13th, 1862, on motion of Capt. A. M. Stone, Capt. R. G. Larkins was called to the Chair, and General Kendell requested to act as Secretary: when a Committee of three, R. Cutlar, D. B. Newson and C. Lewis, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions in respect to the death of our late companion in arms, Caswell Bailey, of Johnston county, N. C. Whereupon, the Committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, we are assembled together for the first time in the history of our company, to record our sorrow for a fellow citizen who has passed away, and to thank Almighty God that Caswell Bailey should be the first to feel the stroke.

Resolved, That although it was not the privilege of our deceased friend to offer his life for the cause of his country, the battle field was not an ordinary place of death, at which the brave men's souls and taxes' their fortitude to the utmost—a life so full of usefulness, and a death

so sudden and unexpected, cannot but elicit our admiration.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those who are under the great weight of sorrow and affliction, caused by the death of a dutiful and beloved son, and a kind and affectionate brother.

Resolved, That we do hope the family of the deceased may receive a decent and suitable interment which can be administered only by their Father whose good pleasure it was to inflict the stroke.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy also forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

B. G. LARKINS, Capt. Comdg.

W. P. KENDALL, Sec'y.

Paid Up.—The Confederate tax of North Carolina was paid into the Confederate Treasury on the 31st day of last month. Mr. Tr. a true Courts' whole heart is in the business; and he is evidently managing the financial affairs of the State with great ability.—*South Journal.*

The Battle of Shiloh,

An intelligent member of the 5th Texas Regiment of the Army of the Potomac, who was here on Friday night, made this statement:

Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Scheme.

SHADY DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE IN THE NORTHERN CONGRESS.

The Message of President Lincoln recommending co-operation of the Rump Government (by means of pecuniary remittances) with the rebellious or semi-independent States, in measures of general emancipation, called up a sharp discussion in the Northern Congress.—The whining remonstrances of Crittenden and the border States submissives were met with the scornful triumphant jeers of the masters on this subject.

Mr. Wickliffe, a member of the House, introduced a bill to prohibit the wearing of the mask with which they have heretofore distinguished their brutal aims. We give below the most interesting and significant portion of the debate:

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky opposed the following resolution, as we have known it:—No doubt the members of the House could tell what was meant by it. He (Wickliffe) desired light on this subject. With all respect to the House, he did not believe thirty men here would vote for a tax to purchase slaves for the Union. Why don't the Virginians come out the Monitor is waiting for her? &c. &c. Her was one of the finest opportunities in the world. If the Monitor was anywhere about she had a good chance to test her metal, if she was not entirely屏风ed by her.

Resolved, That in paying tribute of respect to the memory of our dear friends, who suffered our a moment, and a moment of heartbreak, all occasions, and kindness of manner under all circumstances, won for him the undivided esteem of his officers and comrads alike.

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Resolved, That the usual tribute of memory be worn by the members of the company for their days; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy also forwarded to the Wilmington papers please copy.

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Resolved, That

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

Some reflecting persons, predicated their views upon recent expressions in the French Chambers and obscure givings out from official or semi-official quarters in England, have begun to entertain apprehensions of European intervention against the South and in favour of the North; and had the train of unrelieved disasters to the South, and almost unbroken triumphs for the North continued much longer, it would have been hazardous to have pronounced these apprehensions wholly without foundation.

We have never been more fully convinced of the unpractical character of the French political mind than when reading some extracts from a reported debate in the French Legislative assembly, upon the passage of an address in response to that of the Emperor on the opening of the Chambers. This address of the Emperor corresponds in some measure to the Queen's speech on the opening of the British Parliament, as does the responsive address of the Chambers correspond to the address to the throne which it is customary to move in the British Parliament, and upon which critical divisions sometimes occur in the House of Commons, involving the tenure of power by the existing ministry. Vague as Queen's speeches generally are, the responsive address frequently affords opportunities for attacking the policy of the responsible cabinet, and is not seldom taken advantage of for that purpose. The address to the throne is moved by some member of the party in power, and is of course in approval of the policy pursued or recommended. The address may be so materially changed, or the approval so withheld, as to amount virtually to a vote of want of confidence. This did not occur in the British Parliament, nor was it likely to occur openly in the French Chambers, for, after all the show of legislative freedom, we must take it for granted that Louis Napoleon's ministers are responsible to him and not to the *fact* which is embodied in the army and the great mass of the people and not to the *fiction* of a constitution from which the Chambers draw the *privilege* of sitting and talking, rather than the *power* of acting and originating. The French Emperor in his speech alluded to the war in this country as inflicting great loss upon European nations, as well as upon the parties engaged, regretted its continuance, and hoped that it might soon be terminated, arriving in the meantime the policy of strict neutrality as the proper one, and that which the French government had pursued, and would continue to pursue.

The fifth paragraph of the responsive address alluded to the great evils of the war, deplored its continuance, expressed the hope of its speedy termination, and endorsed the policy of absolute neutrality.

Upon this paragraph a lively debate sprang up, which drew forth a perfect flood of fancy philanthropy of the *doctrinaire* school, exhibiting the purely theoretic character of French information about this country, and about matters and things generally. An amendment, or rather several amendments were offered, adding to the expression of a hope for the speedy termination of the war, the further expression of a desire that it might end in the complete triumph of the North, as the party of emancipation and all that.

The representatives of the Emperor explained that foreign nations had nothing to do with the institution of slavery, which was a municipal regulation of then actions retaining it, and that although France did not retain it in her colonies, she had no right to interfere with those who did, adding also that the interpolation of such a wish would be wholly at variance with the endorsement of the policy of strict neutrality.

M. Billaut, one of the ministers, stated authoritatively that the French government was in perfect accord with that of Great Britain, and that the position of Lord John Russell, recognizing the blockade of the Southern ports, was fully coincided in the French government.

The French Emperor is a man of sense and sympathies with none of the Red Republican cast of the ultra members of the Legislative assembly, but neither does he sympathize with us, or if he does, he cannot afford to show it in opposition to the deep-seated prejudices of the French people.

England is moved by different motives, and might take shelter under the idea, which the Northern papers have been boldly proclaiming, and which no doubt Seward and his agents have been diplomatically impressing upon the governments of the world—namely: That all national resistance, worthy of the name, had ceased or been subdued, and that without hope of success the Southern "rebels" were only keeping up an aimless and powerless guerrilla struggle which could not affect the result, but was destructive of the commercial prosperity of the old continent as well as the new. It has evidently been the aim of the Lincoln government to represent the Confederates as having sunk so low as to be no longer entitled even to that modified recognition which has been conceded to them as benevolent, which has not yet been refused or violated, save by that semi-savage and whole tyrant, the Emperor of Morocco, who permitted the Lieutenant of the Staaten, and the General U. S. Consul to be arrested at Tangier, a Moorish City nearly opposite Gibraltar, at the instance of his brother savage and tyrant, Abraham Lincoln.

The Confederate victories have not come a moment too soon to show that Abraham's minions have been making false representations, or to avert the consequences of such representations, borne out as they were by an appearance of confirmation, and finding a ready reception among people well prepared to believe the weakness of slaveholding States. If true to herself the Confederacy has nothing to fear from Europe. If not true she has everything to apprehend.

The News.

We hardly know what our telegraphic news is worth. We give it as we get it.

The mails are interrupted, and we have no Memphis, Mobile or New Orleans papers of a later date than this day week, of course before the battle.

We must bear up the best we can—take the bitter with the sweet and never yield to despair or undue depression. The details of the Corinth battles will come along in due time, for we need hardly say that the great fight of Sunday was but the first act in the stern drama of which the scenes are laid in the vicinity of the Tennessee River. There are many struggles yet before our brave men there.

The dispatches from Savannah, said to be predicated on private dispatches to the Republican of that place, add little to our knowledge of the true position of affairs between Corinth and Pittsburg landing.

If true, and we fear it is true, the sudden fall of Fort Pulaski is a serious misfortune. It is true its fall, if unrelied, was admitted on all hands to be merely a question of time, but it was hoped that it would hold out during the season paralyzed the operations of the enemy. The heavier Lincoln vessels can now get into the river, and of course the fate of Savannah is rendered much more precarious. If Pulaski had indeed fallen, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that there has been something wrong, some deep blame to be attached somewhere. Time will show.

What the Merrimac is about to-day if she is about anything, is more than we know. We may get something between this writing (11 a.m.) and the time of going to press.

We have no mails from Richmond or Petersburg. The Daily Bulletin issued from the office of the

Goldsboro' Tribune, mentions a rumour to the effect that Burnside's fleet was concentrating at Edenton, N. C. Perhaps so.

How much importance is to be attached to the passage of Island Number Ten, by three of the Lincoln gun-boats, is more than we can say. It will depend upon the character of our defences at that point. If they have a rear as well as a front face to them the passage of these boats will not directly affect the safety of the island. If not, it appears to us that it must. Unless some ironclad boats from New Orleans can meet these boats that have passed, they may do serious damage, as, no doubt, they are iron-clad. If there be such boats as are said to be at New Orleans, and they are ready, the fate of the three Lincolnite craft is sealed.

The reported fall of Pulaski takes us all by surprise. If true, there is something mysterious about it. A strong casement Fort given up in forty-eight hours and "nobody hurt." We believe any wall can be breached and any fort taken, but we do not believe any such effect was produced on Pulaski in a few hours by batteries at least a mile off, and if not more. Pulaski had long range guns too, and it is a little surprising that she laid quiet and steadily permitted the execution of batteries so near as to knock her down in a few hours. The whole thing is unaccountable, if not suspicious, and we suspect remark for the present.

P. S.—A dispatch just received, we regret to say, leaves no longer any doubt as to the fate of Pulaski.

The Fayetteville Observer, received this morning, has the statement that it is the 47th, instead of the 46th Regiment N. C. T. which has chosen E. D. Hall of New Hanover, Col. A. J. Jenkins, of Warren, Lieut. Col. and Rush J. Mitchell, of Granville, Major. We give the statement as we got it, but not from Colonel Hall himself. No doubt the statement in the Observer is correct.

It APPEARS by our telegraphic dispatches from Mobile, that the position of things at and near the scene of the recent battle in Southern Tennessee, or Northern Mississippi, remains favourable for our cause, and that no fears need be entertained of Beauregard's being overwhelmed by any force that can be brought against him.

There seems to be reason to believe that the rumour of Buell's death is not without foundation. So far as rank is concerned this will in some measure balance the death of Johnston, but in no other respect, although Buell would seem to be, or rather to have been, one of the ablest of the Federal Generals. Before the two days of truce for burying the dead on both sides expired, our army was reinforced by the arrival of General Van Dorn with twelve thousand men. There will probably be more heavy fighting at a very early day. The truce is now at an end.

On the ninth we still held the battle field, and afterwards fell some distance back to a stronger position, as did also the Federalists to their gun-boats. The affair of Monday appears to have been comparatively a drawn battle, although the advantage remained on our side, as we retained the field with the trophies of victory won the day before, and the flag of truce came from the enemy. As usual the ubiquitous Morgan was around, and with his cavalry on Tuesday attacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their camps and killed a large number of them, besides burning the captured tents our army were unable to bring away with them.

We think our people remain masters of the situation, and we are much mistaken in Beauregard, Bragg, Polk and the dashing Van Dorn, if they do not avail themselves to the utmost of its advantages.

State Politics.

We notice that many of our North Carolina contemporaries are engaged in the discussion of the question who shall be next Governor, together with sundry other matters to which we have of late devoted little or no attention, other matters having appeared to us to be far more pressing, at least for the present.

We trust, however, that no one will suspect us of underrating the importance of our State affairs, or of having lost our interest in them, or of being without opinions upon the gubernatorial and other questions, although we can hardly say that this interest or these opinions come under the head of what is generally known as politics, if that is meant merely partizan. That we see enough of old partizan bitterness, and feel that more exists than appears on the surface, is not to be denied, but we endeavor to keep ourselves as far as possible out of the vortex. While we see and talk with men of all shades of former political opinions, we talk little politics, and see few politicians. We think our opportunities for obtaining information are not lessened by this, while our vision remains unclouded and unwarped as far as such a thing can be well.

When we can get a leisure time, we will seize the opportunity to express ourselves calmly and deliberately on these and other matters, not that we are vain enough to attach any great importance to our expression, while at the same time we think it may have some influence, and we believe it to be the duty of all to contribute their mite of information or suggestion to the common fund, for the common good, and not for the furtherance of any selfish or factious interests.

We are sorry to see some of our humble expressions of opinion seized upon and bandied from hand to hand, or rather from paper to paper, serving in some respect instead of other controversial ammunition with which to carry on the political cannonade. We will, at our earliest convenience, take the liberty of having a few quiet words to say in our own behalf.

The Trees.

We think it right to state some facts which have come to our knowledge in reference to the asking of fifty dollars each for live oak trees for ship timber for the Confederate gun-boats, the building of which at this point has been talked of.

In the first place, it is proper to state that the gentleman who owns the trees, has already shown his patriotism by relinquishing the care of large planting interests and going himself into the service, where he is now and was at the time when the matter referred to occurred, and of which matter he knew nothing at the time. In the second place, the gentleman who asked the fifty dollars was simply acting for another and had no personal pecuniary interest in the transaction. The trees were very large and valuable, the growth of centuries, and the owner was known to be very reluctant to have them touched at any price. He was known to have taken a great interest in the construction of a gun-boat for the protection of the Cape Fear, and would rather have given them for that than have sold them at any price for any other purpose. These considerations induced the gentleman acting for the owner to ask of the contractors, not the government, the full value of the timber in the trees, so that if the owner did not retain the timber for the purposes of a North Carolina boat, he might at least be able to give liberally in some other way. We are no judges of timber, but the gentleman who asked the fifty dollars, is of opinion that the trees were intrinsically worth that, and would turn out even more to the contractors. Of this, as already said, we know nothing, and simply make the statement as a matter of justice, and only withhold names from an indisposition on our part to drag the names of private parties into the papers, not from any desire for concealment or evasion on the part of the owner or manager of the property, the latter of whom, as soon as the matter was spoken of, stated at once that he had asked it, and why he had asked it.

As illustrative of the patriotic spirit displayed by the ladies, and as going to show the exertions which they are making, we copy the following address which will speak for itself:

To the People and Press of the State.

THE GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION.

The people of this State, in common with those of our sister State of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, have displayed a desire to build one or more iron-clad gunboats, or other means of defence of that class. Coupled with this desire, a general willingness has been shown to contribute liberally for that purpose.

The fact that the Confederate Government has also entered upon the business of creating a navy, and has directed its attention largely to this class of vessels, neither renders this flot unnecessary, nor does it interfere with any insuperable barrier to State or voluntary effort.

The slightest reflection will be sufficient to convince all, that the present struggle calls for and will continue to call for the exertion of every energy on the part not only of the governmental authorities, but also of the people of the Confederate States.

The ladies ever foremost in good works, may be said to have initiated the movement in North Carolina.

We trust that they will continue to lend their valuable aid and countenance to the patriotic effort.

The fact that the enemy's vessels of war, may be said to have initiated the movement in North Carolina.

We could find nothing definite on Sunday, we therefore called on the ladies of the State to have a meeting at the capitol and to take a subscription list and forward the amount at the earliest moment to the Cashier of the nearest Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

For the Journal.

MESSES. FULTON & CO.—GE.

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to record another victory for our arms. Though small, it was complete. On the 6th instant, Captain Booth and Lieut. Eric of (Formerly) Spratt and (Formerly) Hause, with the remainder of messmates Bill and Lieutenant Piggott and Lawrence of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen, with about fifty men, started out to "feel the enemy."

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